

METAL PRICES

NEW YORK, May 30.—Metal quotations for today are: Silver 99.5c; lead 7@7.375c; spelter 7.175@7.275c; copper 23.5c.

The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS

INDEPENDENT

PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

WEATHER FORECAST

Weather indications for Ogden and vicinity: Tonight fair; frost high districts, Friday fair, warmer west portion.

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OGDEN CITY, UTAH, THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 30, 1918.

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ALLIED TROOPS HOLDING

Reserves Brought Into Action Against Powerful Hun Thrust

AMERICANS AGAIN DEFEAT ENEMY

German Flood Will Soon Be Called to Halt

General Foch's reserves have begun to come into action in the fight against the powerful German thrust southward from the Aisne and the enemy is finding his progress increasingly difficult in consequence.

Again the Allied flanks are standing firm and while Soissons has been lost on the west, Rheims is still holding out on the easterly edge of the battle front.

The chief progress of the Germans as reported in today's official reports is in the center of their advance where some additional three miles have been covered from Loupigne, 12 miles north of the Marne, to Fere-en-Tardenois.

The blunt edge of the German wedge is shown to run here from Fere-en-Tardenois about 10½ miles east to Vesilly, 12½ miles southwest of Rheims.

Along this line the Germans are about 18 miles south of the Chemin des Dames giving them a penetration of approximately that distance at the beginning of the fifth day of their offensive.

LONDON, May 30.—A German attack on a strong allied position in Flanders, northwest of Festubert, has been repulsed completely, it is announced officially.

PARIS, May 30.—The battle along the fighting front continued all night with the French maintaining the western outskirts of Soissons, the war office announced today.

Northwest of Rheims the Franco-British forces broke all the German assaults and maintained the defensive positions.

French reserves are continuing to attack on the front and the German advance is being resisted with great tenacity.

Enemy Purpose Plain.

As the battle proceeds the enemy purpose becomes plain. It is two-fold. First of all, eighteen miles south of the Vesle flows the Marne which forms, with the Oise, one of the great arteries of approach to Paris. Along its course runs the Châlons railroad, the main eastern artery. To gain a footing in the Marne valley or even to approach within artillery range of it would be an appreciable result. That is sufficient to show why the Germans continue to push southward so vigorously.

Their advance there yesterday, however, amounted to only three and a half miles against five and a half miles on the first day of the attack and seven on the second. This indicates the growing force of the opposition which the enemy is encountering.

The second German objective, which the German general staff considers even more important, judging by the effort made at Soissons, is to broaden the salient to the westward. By enlarging the action there the German crown prince intends to approach nearer to Paris on the direct route.

French Fully Realize Danger.

The French command is fully aware of the importance of this movement. Although Soissons was evacuated to prevent needless sacrifice of men, the French hold all the railroads leading out of the town.

Heavy fighting still lies ahead for the allies, but those competent to express an opinion are now satisfied that the German drive will be stopped in the near future.

German Flood Will Be Dammed.

PARIS, May 30.—The German flood will soon be dammed, says a semi-official note issued today summarizing the situation between Rheims and Soissons.

The note says:

"The Germans again progressed yesterday but, while on one hand, they failed to pierce our lines, on the other it is comforting to observe that their march was slackened considerably by the arrival of our reserves.

"As these come into play the balance will gradually be restored and soon the German flood will be dammed.

The French command retains undiminished confidence based, as it is,

on the power of our resources and the incomparable valor of our soldiers."

The Germans made repeated attempts to break through the defense in the Soissons region but were each time held up by the determined French resistance.

In the center of the German advance fighting is taking place in the neighborhood of Vesilly (approximately 18 miles south of the Chemin des Dames where the German attack was launched on Monday.)

BERLIN, via London, May 29.—"West of Montdidier, during a local advance, the enemy penetrated Cantigny," says a war office announcement.

The above is official German admission of yesterday's smashing blow inflicted by the Americans. It is significant that this time the German office does not refer to the Americans, but merely says "the enemy."

Morning War Review.

Sweeping forward in dense masses the Germans have advanced fifteen miles in the center of the line between Soissons and Rheims. On the allied left Soissons has fallen while Rheims on the right is in grave danger, the Franco-British troops having retired to within less than two miles of the famous city.

Desperate as has been the resistance of the French and British, especially the French on the left and the heavy losses suffered by the enemy, the German advance has not been halted greatly. Unofficial reports of the allied reserves being hurried up are not confirmed officially and there is no sign of their presence in the line. Despite their forced retirement, the allied troops have held together remarkably well while contesting every foot of the way.

Soissons fell to the Germans after a fierce fight in the street of the city for several hours and the French were last reported holding tenaciously to the western suburbs. The enemy advance to Soissons has not yet affected greatly the French line eastward from Montdidier which the Germans apparently hope to bend back by their success on the Aisne. The curve in the battle line northwest of Rheims has been wiped out and from Soissons eastward the line runs southeast and then east into the Champagne.

In the center, where the German progress has been greatest, the enemy forces are now near Loupigne, four miles north of the river Ourcq and 12 miles north of the Marne. The fighting is most intense on territory untouched by the war since 1914. Berlin in its latest report claims the number of prisoners has increased to 25,000.

Apparently the Germans have used a large part of their reserves in their advance on the Aisne as they have not taken advantage of the situation to strike at other places on the west front.

A local German attack against the French north of Mont Kemmel on the

NIGHT NEWS SUMMARY.

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson appealed to all Americans to "buy only those things essential to individual health and efficiency and to invest systematically in savings and thrift stamps."

WASHINGTON.—The federal shipping board will give medals, flags and service badges to workers in shipyards as visible evidence that they are aiding in winning the war.

WASHINGTON.—Two hundred thousand men found unfit for military service because of minor physical defects will be employed in producing or handling war equipment to release fighting men for the front line, it was announced by the provost marshal general.

WASHINGTON.—Frank P. Glynn, president of the American Newspaper Publishers' association, denied assertions of Representative Kitchin that a newspaper lobby was responsible for the administration's insistence that congress enact revenue legislation.

WASHINGTON.—The fuel administration discontinued an attractive coal allotment to trans-Mississippi territory and in addition twenty-four southern and western states.

WAUKESHA, Wis.—Grace Lusk was found guilty of murder in the second degree, the penalty for which is from four to twenty-five years' imprisonment.

LAFAYETTE, Neb.—Forty passengers and one trainman were injured when Southern Pacific No. 1019 was derailed near here.

Lys battlefield was repulsed completely last night.

Three counter attacks were made by the Germans against the American positions at Cantigny. General Pershing's men, however, maintained their line unbroken and threw back the enemy with strong infantry and artillery fire, inflicting severe casualties on the enemy. Berlin does not give the Americans credit for the success at Cantigny but says "the enemy carried out a local advance."

Hospital far behind the American sector in Picardy have been bombed by enemy airmen. Scores of patients were in danger but only a few were injured by flying glass. Several civilians and a French nurse were killed.

Fighting in gas masks, the American troops east of Lunerville have checked a German attack under cover of gas waves. The Germans retreated under a heavy fire from American machine guns, suffering severely. At one point fourteen Germans penetrated the American trenches. Nine were killed, one died of wounds and four are prisoners.

The Germans apparently are preparing for another attack against the American sector northwest of Toul. The enemy artillery fire has increased considerably and German airmen are very active. On the other hand the American gunners are more than answering the German fire and the American aviators are keeping the German machines on their own side of the line.

TROOPS DROWN IN GAS ATTACK

Fiftieth British Division Withstands German "Combers" for Three Hours Before Retreating.

LONDON, May 30.—In their initial onslaught Monday the Germans are believed to have used more tanks than ever before, says Reuters' correspondent with the British forces on the French front writing Wednesday.

The Fiftieth British division near Craonne withstood a gas attack of three hours and held the Germans in the attempt to reach the Aisne until the men were drowned under the German combers. The same fate overtook the French division to the right of the Fiftieth.

After falling back the Fiftieth made a gallant attempt to recapture Craonne, but was defeated by machine-gun fire from the enemy tanks. In the end the Fiftieth was obliged to fall back toward the river.

ENEMY MASSING TROOPS

Huns Preparing to Make New Attack on Americans.

PERSHING'S REPORT

Americans Repulse Raiders, Losing Ten Dead; Four Wounded.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, May 30.—(By the Associated Press.)—Another strong enemy counter-attack against the American troops in the Cantigny sector west of Montdidier seems to have met with a complete repulse, according to a brief report from the south.

The Americans apparently have been subjected to almost continuous attacks since they stormed their way into Cantigny. In every case the enemy's waves have broken against the stone wall resistance of the Americans.

This latest German assault appears to have been the heaviest the Teutons have yet essayed in their attempt to evict the overseas men from the village of Cantigny.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Wednesday, May 29.—(By the Associated Press.)—The enemy was reported late yesterday to be massing troops behind his lines in the sector of the American attack which resulted in the capture of Cantigny. The German efforts thus far to hurl back the Americans have been rather feeble. They made several attempts to advance, but were unable to withstand the American artillery fire.

Many stories of individual heroism on the part of the Americans who participated in the attack are being related. The number of prisoners has been increased to 218.

Pershing's Communique.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—The second section of General Pershing's communique for May 29 announces the failure of the enemy to break into the American lines. A raiding party of about thirty men, it says, was repulsed with a loss of ten dead and four wounded. American casualties were light.

On May 27, the communique said, Lieutenants Fisher, Curtis, Buford and McLanahan on patrol duty in the St. Mihiel region, encountered enemy machines at 4000 meters. One of these was downed.

Defeat of an enemy airplane reported in the communique for May 28 is credited to Lieutenant Rickenbacher and Lieutenant Campbell as previously reported.

CLEMENCEAU HAS A CLOSE CALL

PARIS, May 30.—Premier Clemenceau had the narrowest possible escape from falling into German hands yesterday, according to the Petit Journal. He left a certain point on the front only a few minutes before the arrival of a patrol of forty Hungarians.

PAYING HOMAGE TO DEAD

U. S. Flags Haft Masted From Flanders to Switzerland.

DECORATING GRAVES

American and French Colors and Wild Flowers Adorn Mounds.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, May 30, by the Associated Press.—From Flanders to Switzerland and from the battle line to the sea the American expeditionary forces today are paying homage to their dead. Wherever American flags are flying they are at half mast and before the day is over the Star Spangled Banner and flowers will be placed on virtually every American grave.

At some points the ceremony took place early in the morning while other exercises were held at various times throughout the day. Daylight saw some graves decorated.

At one place in the vicinity of Lunerville the graves had been in the darkness when the enemy could not see clearly for the soldiers performing this duty might have drawn the German fire as did the burial party. Here both the American and French flags were placed on the mounds with bunches of wild flowers—great blood red pepper and yellow and white daisies.

Prayer and Fasting.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Memorial Day this year carrying a deeper meaning because of the fuller participation of the United States in the war and more significant because of the new American graves in France, was observed today by the American people as "a day of public humiliation, prayer and fasting." In accordance with the proclamation of President Wilson issued in response to a resolution of congress asking that such a day be set aside.

While in no manner was the honor annually shown to the veterans of past wars lessened, yet the thought of the nation, largely was centered on the battlefields of France where the German military machine is engaged in another drive against the forces of democracy.

That American troops are aiding in the attempt to stem the German tide was a source of satisfaction as well as the recent news that the Americans had carried out successfully their first offensive action. Further news of the German offensive was awaited with the feeling among high officials here that the attempt to beat down the Allied resistance would fail and that the onrush of the Kaiser's armies soon would be stopped.

In Washington the spirit of the president's proclamation was generally carried out. The president attended church services this morning and this afternoon it is expected he will be present at the annual services at Arlington National cemetery.

Both houses of congress stood adjourned to permit members to observe the day. Practically all of the government departments and bureaus were closed.

ALLIED RESERVE IN LINE

Barrier to Further German Advance Being Placed.

ENEMY FILLING GAPS

Every Atom of Hun Strength Being Used.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Wednesday Evening, May 29.—(By the Associated Press.)—Allied reserves now are taking up positions in the battle line. They are being thrown in to strengthen the defending forces where they are weakest, in preparation for the placing of a barrier to a further German advance.

Fresh enemy divisions have been brought forward hastily to take the places of those exhausted by the advance of the last three days and continue the pressure on the allies.

The territory south of the Vesle river, which the Germans have crossed at several points, is more difficult for the attack.

Now that the allied command has reached the conclusion that the enemy intends this to be his chief attack, prompt measures are being taken to stay the movement.

Germans Pushing On.

The enemy is still pushing on with every atom of strength to obtain possession of as much territory as possible before the allied reserves come up in full force and stay the advance.

The German crown prince who previously has met with invincible defeat may claim a primary success on this occasion. However, no breach has been made in the allies' line which has merely been pressed back by irresistible masses of troops and has maintained complete cohesion.

HUN AVIATORS RAIDING PARIS

Various Parts of City Bombed—Curtain of Fire Stops Enemy Planes.

PARIS, May 30.—An enemy airplane was brought down by French anti-aircraft guns during an attempted raid on Paris last night. None of the German machines was able to fly over the city. A few bombs were dropped in the suburbs.

The following official statement was issued early today:

"Enemy airplanes were most active last night and bombed various localities behind the front. Several were observed making toward Paris and an alarm was given at 11:24 o'clock. The air defense organization got to work and no enemy machine got past our curtain of fire and none flew over Paris. A few bombs were dropped in the suburbs.

FURIOUS BATTLE IS ON

Germans Throwing in Every Ounce of Manpower.

SOISSONS HAS GONE

Allies Exact Heavy Price From Enemy Forces.

PARIS, May 30.—Increasing violence marks the progress of the fighting south of the Aisne. The Germans are fighting against time and are throwing every ounce of weight of manpower into the struggle.

On the center the enemy has again pushed forward, but his efforts to broaden his advancing front have met with less success. The allied wings have been obliged to give some ground. This action was carried out slowly and the full price was exacted from the enemy.

Soissons has gone and the British have fallen back toward Rheims but in either case the enemy has only won a couple of miles of territory.

Allies Confident of Outcome.

In competent circles there is quiet confidence in the outcome and signs are not lacking that the advancing waves shortly will be stemmed. Unity of command puts the allies in a better position than they were in the March offensive. On that occasion French reinforcements came into action on the third day and on the right the Germans were stopped definitely. Today things should go more quickly.

The Germans have been obliged to leave their guns on the northern side of the original line which can be crossed only at a certain number of points which are highly vulnerable to allied airplanes.

The enemy is thus prevented from reaping the full benefits of his rapid advance.

Allied Reserves Massing.

Meanwhile the allied reserves are massing at certain points without any of the confusion that attended the similar movement in March. So well perfected are the arrangements that an entire division can be moved by motor truck from the Somme to Rheims in 48 hours and arrive without a button missing.

GERMANS CONTINUE BOMBARDING PARIS

PARIS, May 30.—Although the British government has promised not to carry out air raids today—the feast of Corpus Christi—on German cities which are not in the vicinity of the front, the German long-range gun resumed the bombardment of Paris this morning. The firing began at an earlier hour than usual.

No Big Fight in Flanders.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, May 30.—(By the Associated Press.)—Last night produced no big infantry action along the British front in Flanders. By a minor operation west of Merris the British advanced a section of their line about 200 yards. Beyond this there was little to record.